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Palestinian shot dead in Ankara

ANKARA (R) — A Palestinian student leader was shot dead outside his Ankara flat Friday, police said. Mohammad Isa Kadum, 28, chairman of the Ankara branch of the Union of Palestinian Students, was shot at close range by an unidentified gunman or gunmen they said. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative in Ankara accused Israeli agents of the killing. He told journalists Mr. Kadum, who held a Jordanian passport, had "informed us about a week ago that he was threatened and contacted by Israeli agents."

Bourguiba calls for mutual Israel-PLO recognition

NIS (R) — The time is ripe for mutual recognition of Israel and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said in a message published here Friday. The Tunisian news agency TAP said message was sent to former French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer-France who recently issued a statement appealing for mutual recognition and peace negotiations between Israel and PLO. "The fact that Palestine resistance leader Yasser Arafat has initiated as an acceptable contribution towards peace, and that shortly afterwards 10,000 Israelis demonstrated in streets to demand peace, was to me that the thorny Middle East question has now ended and it is time to bypass fanatics and fantasies of all kinds to establish peace and security for all countries of the area," said Bourguiba.

King voices support for Palestinians

NG KONG (R) — China has issued its support for the Palestinian and Arab cause and strongly condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon. In a letter quoted in the New China News Agency, Premier Zhao and told Yasser Arafat, leader of Palestine Liberation Organisation, that Peking "will, as always, support the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people against Israeli expansionism." Mr. Zhao said: "The Chinese government and people are greatly incensed at and strongly condemn Israel's savage aggression." He said: "Peking will join governments upholding justice and cherishing peace to stop the Israeli aggression. The leader was replying to a letter from Mr. Arafat.

wish congress says Israeli invasion Lebanon justified

RIS (R) — The World Jewish Congress, representing organised communities in 60 countries, issued full support Friday for what was Israel's struggle to achieve peace and security. In a motion passed at the end of a day meeting in Paris of its executive committee, the congress Jews of the world believed Israel's current military operations in Lebanon were not in pursuit of conquest but an act of defense. But at the same time, the motion expressed hope that the present situation could bring a solution to Middle East problems, calling for "the realisation of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" as well as security for Israel. The declaration did not elaborate on this phrasing, but officials said it was unlikely to be done to Israeli leaders who said that Palestinians have a state of their own and decline to talk with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Arabs warn against politics during hajj

HRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia Friday that Muslims going to kingdom for the annual pilgrimage of hajj in September would be prevented from taking political propaganda or ideological books or pamphlets. The ban applied to pictures, an interior Ministry statement noted by the Saudi Press Agency said. It warned that offenders would be severely punished under Saudi law and would be denied to their countries. It did say what the punishment would be. Saudi Arabia welcomed pilgrims and was trying to protect them with all possible measures, the statement said. The pilgrimage to Mecca, site of Islam's holiest shrine, has been a major security challenge to Saudi authorities. Last year it was marked by a series of incidents ranging from demonstrations led by Iranian pilgrims. Saudi Arabia said the Iranian pilgrims engaged in political activities had distributed banned propaganda.

Hassan exchanges views with Turkish leaders

ANKARA (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met here Thursday evening with Turkish President Kenan Evren with whom he exchanged views over the recent Middle East developments. Both leaders agreed on the need for a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 and a just solution to the Iraq-Iran war.

Prince Hassan and the Turkish president also reviewed Jordanian-Turkish cooperation.

Thursday morning, Prince Hassan held official talks with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and both sides reiterated the need for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East that would guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people and an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The Turkish side voiced its support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and its strong condemnation of Israel's invasion of Lebanon aimed at liquidating the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). It also condemned the "war of genocide" against the Palestinian and

Lebanese people. Both sides emphasised the need for promoting Turkish-Jordanian cooperation in economic, social and cultural fields. They also called for an exchange of visits by officials of both countries.

The talks resulted in the signing of an agreement on cooperation in manpower exchange. The agreement was signed by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anazi and his Turkish counterpart.

The two sides also signed an agreement on cultural exchange.

Thursday afternoon Prince Hassan visited the Middle East College and was briefed on technological and scientific research.

The Prince also called at the Turkish armed forces headquarters here and made a speech outlining Jordan's political and military roles, and the Zionist threat to Jordan.

"Israel's current invasion of Lebanon is designed to liquidate the Palestinian people and to distract the world's attention from the basic issue: which is the rights of the Palestinian people in establishing a state in its own homeland," Prince Hassan said.

State-run Beirut Radio said Israeli guns blasted districts right across West Beirut, where over 5,000 commandos are entrenched alongside about half-a-million Lebanese and Palestinian civilians.

Signs of progress in complicated negotiations to settle the conflict included talks between Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, President Elias Sarkis and U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

It was the first time in a week Mr. Wazzan had left the western sector of Beirut. He had refused to go to the presidential palace at an Israeli-occupied hill village overlooking the city because of an Israeli army checkpoint.

But a Reuter correspondent in East Beirut, which is controlled by the right-wing Falangist militia

Progress reported in political negotiations to break Beirut stalemate

Israel, PLO locked in fierce battle

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli forces surrounding Beirut and Palestinian fighters entrenched in the city fought fierce artillery and rocket duels Friday but talks to end their month-long war appeared to be making some headway.

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MIDDLE EAST

The Israelisation of Jerusalem

By Kate Maguire

This is the second part of a research paper published by the Arab Research Centre (ARC), which is an independent cultural institution based in London. The ARC publications represent an account of the centre's activities, and aim at providing information for the Arab decision-maker. Kate Maguire was a lecturer at Birzeit University in the West Bank and is now a freelance writer for British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) Arabic Service and lecturer in Middle East politics for the University of Southern California. The third part will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

Division of Jerusalem 1967-77

The result of the 1967 war was the seizure of all Jerusalem, the occupation of Gaza, the West Bank, Sinai and the Golan Heights, and the declaration that Jerusalem was now the "united" eternal capital of Israel. Through seizing the Old City and East Jerusalem and the consequent activities undertaken relating to these areas, the Israeli authorities violated international law relating to political, historical and religious status and to the rights of its inhabitants.

In 1946 Chaim Weizman addressed the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine with these words: "I say there may be some slight injustice politically if Palestine is made a Jewish State but individually the Arabs will not suffer. They have not suffered hitherto. On the contrary economically, culturally, religiously, the Arabs will not be affected."

This proved to be true neither in 1948 nor in 1967.

Annexation of the Old City

The Israeli government extended the municipal area of Jerusalem to include the Old City and East Jerusalem. Since then Jerusalem and its environs have been severed politically, administratively and economically from all other areas occupied by Israel in 1967. This violated:

i. The Charter of the U.N. and international law. No territory can be acquired by war or by force. The U.N. declared the nullity of Israel's activities in occupied Jerusalem. Time does not cure the illegality of Israel's position nor does its statements relating to consolidating and strengthening her position for defence, nor does it "create facts".

ii. The U.N. resolution of 1947 and subsequent resolutions earmarking Jerusalem for internationalisation. This precludes the acquisition by Israel of any title or sovereignty over it.

iii. The territorial limits placed on Israel by the U.N. particularly as Israel was a creation of the U.N. It cannot rewrite its birth certificate.

Violation of rights

In 1948 and in 1967 thousands of Jerusalem Arabs were displaced from their lands and their homes. In December 1968 the United Nations called on Israel to allow repatriation of Arabs displaced in the 1967 War. Under pressure Israel allowed repatriation but only 14,000 out of a total of 410,000. Practically none of those repatriated came from the Old City of Jerusalem. Israel has also pursued a systematic policy of land expropriation, geopolitical building, racist policies on housing, and extensive immigration of Jews to Jerusalem from other parts of Israel not to alter Jerusalem's demographic structure.

Thus Israel has continued to violate U.N. resolutions calling on Israel to allow Palestinian displaced in 1967 to return to their lands and homes and not to alter the demographic status of the city. The Geneva Conventions prohibiting the displacement of the civilian population from occupied territories, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating everyone has a right to return to his country; the basic right of every individual to the land and home which he owns.

The religious heritage Demographic change

The wars of 1948 and 1967 and Israeli policies of building, land expropriation and increased Jewish immigration to Jerusalem have severely altered the demographic status of the city. These policies have resulted in a massive increase in the Jewish population; a much lower rate of increase in the Muslim population although the birth rate remains high; a drastic decrease in the Christian Arab population.

Section II

Israeli activities in the old city, East Jerusalem and its environs, 1967-77

Many articles and books have been written about the advantages that an Israeli administration has brought to Jerusalem: freedom of access to holy places was only hindered from 1948 to 1967, new sewerage systems, water works and cable systems in the Old City, new roads, housing and gardens in East Jerusalem and new roads, housing, shopping centres, museums, theatres, cinemas, hotels in West Jerusalem. To many eyes Jerusalem has never looked so clean and prosperous. But at what price to the Arab inhabitants, to the traditional character of the city, to Middle East peace? All changes to infrastructure made in occupied Jerusalem since 1967 violate international law, and all plans to "modernise" occupied Jerusalem have been undertaken first and foremost to benefit and expand the Jewish presence. Any benefits to the Arab community from this "modernisation", if they amount to anything at all, are minimal and incidental. In an Israeli tourist publication on Jerusalem Walter Pinhas Pink has written about the immediate post-1967 period:

Vast housing estates, some of them bigger than any development town in the country, were built across what had been no-man's land and on open tracts in East Jerusalem. The government's objectives was to create a physical link between the two halves of the city as quickly as possible and thus foretell any international effort to redive. For this purpose some 4,000 acres were expropriated.

The government's main objective, however, was to secure Jerusalem as the Jewish capital of Israel. Therefore, all plans relating to Jerusalem were formulated and put into action to that end.

The immediate concerns of the Israeli authorities were clearing a way of access to the Wailing Wall; rebuilding the Jewish Quarter in the Old City; putting the Mount Scopus complex of the Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University back into action, and expanding the Hebrew University; linking Mount Scopus to West Jerusalem by a housing development; building a second wall around Jerusalem as a defence strategy against any potential Arab threat; an moving 7,000 Jews into the housing developments to establish a Jewish presence in occupied Jerusalem. These would be carried out in direct contravention of the U.N. resolution on Jerusalem through the system of what Moshe Dayan termed "creating facts".

The Mograbi Quarter

The first action to be carried out by the Israeli authorities in 1967 was the demolition of the Mograbi Quarter owned by the Muslim Waqf. At a few minutes notice an estimated 1,000 residents were

turned out of their homes to make way for the Wailing Wall Esplanade. The Israeli authorities described the eighth-century quarter as a slum which justified their demolishing it and their evicting its inhabitants.

The Jewish Quarter

In April 1968 the Israeli authorities annexed 30 acres of the Old City for reconstruction of the Jewish Quarter. According to Rouhi Khairi, former mayor of East Jerusalem, approximately 105 out of 700 buildings were Jewish owned. There were an estimated 5,500 Arabs living there. The residents living there in 1967 fell into two categories: those families who had lived there for several generations; tenants who had moved in after 1948. In order to make the Jewish Quarter government property, the Israelis brought into use the British Mandatory Law of 1943—The Land Acquisition for Public Purpose Article 47 of the Geneva Convention. The Jewish Quarter is now more than twice its pre-1948 size.

"I wouldn't like to do any injustice; the Muslim world has treated the Jews with considerable tolerance. The Ottoman Empire received the Jews with open arms when they were driven out of Spain, and the Jews should never forget that. On the other hand it's no use blinking the fact that these great humanitarian traditions are now under the pressure of modern nationalisms."

Chaim Weizman, The right to Survive, April 1946 (Testimony before the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine)

Ordinance—and they applied the Absentee Property Law with the interpretation that property belonging to absentee owners, i.e. Palestinian refugees, automatically came under government custody. Nine hundred families had been evicted by 1975 from the Jewish Quarter and 70 more were on the list for eviction.

Accurate figures on the rate of compensation are difficult to obtain but sums involving from £200 to £1,500 per room have been suggested. A number of families lived in one room. Those who took advantage of any compensation fell into the second category of residents. For the rest, no amount of compensation was worth eviction from their homes and the homes of their fathers. Because of the legal action taken by residents against the Israeli authorities, the last eviction was not carried out till 1980. The plan was to rebuild the Jewish Quarter in an old style, with penthouse and studio type apartments. By 1975, 1,500 Jews had moved into the new quarter. By 1980 there were over 400 Jewish families resident there. Final plans envisage accommodation for 650 families, approximately 3,000 people. Priority to live in the new Jewish Quarter were given to: pre-1948 Jewish residents; Jewish immigrants; those who have served in the Israeli army. Arabs are excluded. The Jewish lawyer

Michael Adams in The New Statesman in 1971 wrote about the housing developments: "they encircle the Arab sector with a ring of housing blocks for Jewish settlers, 100,000 of them, who will then outnumber the whole Arab population of the city". Arthur Kutter, the former planning officer for the Old City, wrote in his book in 1973: "The fundamental, commonly-shared awareness that Jerusalem's spiritual essence is inextricably bound up with her visual, tangible qualities, an awareness evidenced by 4,000 years of building in the city, is now not simply ignored, it is not even recognised. Instead a new

way of thinking about Jerusalem has sprung up: the city is a resource to be exploited, its spiritual and visual qualities are commodities to be bought and sold."

The Jerusalem Post wrote in March 1975: "A new city wall is taking shape around Jerusalem—a ring of massive housing developments girdling the city in a giant arc. In spite of its residential character, this wall is not far removed in purpose from the battlements of the Old City.

The new city wall which inspired so many comments is made up of:

French Hill and Ramot Eshkol 1968

These were the first of the Israeli housing projects in East Jerusalem, linking Mount Scopus to West Jerusalem. They house 18,700.

Gilo, East Talpiot, Neve Yaakov, Ramot 1970

These constituted the major links in the new wall and were constructed in a fortress-like fashion, as French Hill and Ramot Eshkol had been. Situated on the hilltops around Jerusalem they have, as Michael Adams wrote in The New Statesman in 1971, "an air of menace."

- 8,000-9,000 units are planned
- over 2,500 have been completed
- approximately 3,000 are under construction in 1981
- present population: about 6,000

East Talpiot:

- partly situated in the former United Nations Zone
- population: 6,400

Nave Yaakov:

- 4,000 units
- present population: 10,800

Ramot:

- 8,000 units were originally planned
- 10,000 now planned
- 3,000 units completed
- present population: 7,200

Atarot Industrial Park:

- A 400-acre tract for Israeli industries. Land was expropriated in 1968 and work began on the site shortly after.

In 1980 the estimated number of people living in these housing developments was 50,000; planned capacity is in the region of 100,000.

Land Expropriation

The real price for these constructions has been the livelihood, the independence and the way of life of the Arab community of Jerusalem. Vast areas of Arab-owned land were expropriated for constructions that would: occupy Arab land; be for Jews only; not be in harmony with the environment or the character of Jerusalem; cut Arab areas off from each other; force a number of Arab to find an alternative livelihood; force a number of them to leave Jerusalem; be instrumental in upsetting the demographic balance of occupied Jerusalem; be the symbol of Jewish sovereignty over Jerusalem.

A number of families were forcibly moved from their homes or isolated between impersonal stone blocks with no land to separate one from the other. Again the laws of Public Purpose and Absentee Property were enforced. The land belonged to: Palestinians living outside Jerusalem in 1967 and not allowed to return by the Israeli authorities; agricultural land belonging to whole villages or to individual peasant families.

Expropriating their land deprived them of their livelihood which came from the produce of the land. Ironically to get some means of livelihood for their families some of the men have ended up with unskilled jobs on Israeli building sites: Owners who could not technically prove the land was theirs—to the satisfaction of the Israeli authorities—because their deeds were complicated divisions under the Ottomans, or the land had been in the same family for generations and was divided between brothers and the title deeds were either lost or did not tally; The "state", which no longer exists in the eyes of the Israelis; The Muslim waqf.

For those who managed to qualify under the very strict conditions of the Israeli authorities, which were only people in the second category, there were further factors to consider: The two months notice for compensation claims were printed in Arabic and Hebrew and distributed—or more often thrown—in the streets and fields of the area. In some cases the land earmarked for expropriation was identified by lots. Most Arab owners are not familiar with these lot identifications. Some

can't read. There was little or no response to the decree because Arabs believe expropriation of land by Israel in occupied Jerusalem is null and void and they live in the hope that one day it will be returned to them.

Compensation was a fraction of the market value. Land expropriation for these developments came in three waves.

1968: 3,800 acres of real estate for housing that would be for Jews only; Jewish immigrants or those who have served in the Israeli army. Fifty per cent of the cost of renting would be subsidised.

1970: 13,800 dunums of private land, a large percentage of it agricultural land in use.

1980: 4,400 dunums of private land. (See Section III.)

Industrial belt

In 1974, still working from the basic guidelines of the 1968 Masterplan which envisaged Jerusalem as a Jewish American style city of highways and high-rises, the Labour government announced its intention to start plans for the development of an industrial zone to be situated about five miles outside Jerusalem municipality boundaries on the Jericho-Jerusalem road at the site of the old Inn of the Good Samaritan in West Bank territory. In Arabic the area is called Talad-Dam—Red Heights because of the colour of the stone, in Hebrew it is known as Ma'aleh Adumin. The zone would have a site area of 1,000 acres and a work capacity of 10,000, Jews only.

Over 1,000 acres had already been enclosed by the state in 1972. The site was chosen with the need to protect Jerusalem from pollution in mind. In that area the

wind blows east, Jerusalem is to the west.

The realisation of this industrial zone would fulfil three aims of the Israeli authorities:

- To close the gaps in the encirclement structures.
- To continue with plans to move urban industry outside the city, forming an urban belt. Atarot in the north was the first step in this direction, although Atarot does fall into the municipal boundaries. Many observers see this urban belt as the beginning of a third wall round Jerusalem.
- To protect Jerusalem industry beyond the municipality boundaries in preparation for an extension of those boundaries some time in the future. In 1974 the Labour Masterplan for the

year 2010 envisaged a greater Jerusalem ranging from north of Ramallah to the south, taking in Talad-Dam in the east.

In 1975 the Housing Ministry announced plans to close the gap in the second wall. The plans were for the construction of a new housing development, Nave Yaakov South, for 25,000-40,000 linking

Nave Yaakov to French Hill. Nave Yaakov settlers had been complaining of isolation. Neither of these projects could be carried out immediately due to a limit on finance after the October War of 1973.

However by July 1975 settlers had started to move into prefabricated units on the Ma'aleh Adumin site. Plans were also made for an industrial zone in Anatot, north east of Jerusalem.

Table No. 2c
JEWISH LEGAL IMMIGRATION FROM 1920 TO 1936

YEAR	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS
1920	5,514	1929	5,249
1921	9,149	1930	4,944
1922	7,844	1931	4,075
1923	7,421	1932	9,553
1924	12,856	1933	30,327
1925	33,801	1934	42,359
1926	13,081	1935	61,844
1927	2,713	1936	29,727
1928	2,178		

Source: Sir John Glubb (Glubb Pasha), *Britain and the Arabs*, published by Hodder & Stoughton, 1959, p145.

Table No. 3
LAND OWNERSHIP IN JERUSALEM IN 1948*

PARTS OF THE CITY	ARAB OWNERSHIP (ACRES)	P.C.	JEWISH OWNERSHIP (ACRES)	P.C.
Old City	197	99.80	1.2	0.60
Jewish Quarter	—	85.00	—	15.00
West Jerusalem (New City)	4,773**	73.88	1,246.7	26.12
The whole of Jerusalem	—	83.00	—	17.00

*Compiled by Sami Hadawi, a former senior Palestine Government official of the Department of Land Settlement.

**Breakdown of the Arab ownership in the new city:

Muslims—30.00%; Christians—13.86%; Government & Municipal—2.90%; Roads & Railway—17.12%

Table No. 4
EXPROPRIATION OF ARAB LAND IN THE OLD CITY

Jordan Times

Managing Editor: MOHAMMED ABDI
Editor: KHALID G. AL HAMED
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Now is the time

TWO United States senators, after an hour-long meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Israel on Thursday, reported that the prime minister does not want to send his army into West Beirut, given the fact that there are 400,000 civilians living in that area, and the obvious implications of an Israeli military action involving the danger — life and death danger — to people there.

Senators Christopher Dodd and Carl Levin told a press conference after the meeting with Begin that the prime minister "totally" understands the very serious negative implications that would occur in the United States if Israel were to ignore the certainty of a strong world reaction and decided to storm West Beirut. Obviously, they added, the loss of additional Israeli troops is of deep concern to Begin and hence he should be committed to try and secure a peaceful resolution to his army's invasion of Lebanon.

Of course, the two U.S. senators went beyond this talk to explain and analyse their position, and what they thought is Israel's, vis-

a-vis the diplomatic negotiations to get the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces out of Lebanon. But their declaration left little doubt that Israel is not as prepared to launch the "battle of Beirut" as it has so far led to the world to believe. Indeed, no one can be sure this is going to be the case when the threatened, Sunday deadline — if it exists — is reached. But it is good reason to argue that when it comes to playing politics, and now seems to be the time, ends must be stretched and conditions hardened, more so by the Palestinians than anybody else.

In all probability, the PLO has suffered a military defeat, but it was not total or crippling or unexpected. Furthermore the cost to the military victor was enormous, and may still turn out to be humiliating.

As things stand now, the next few days are going to be decisive. In no way can the Palestinians lose if they stick to their guns, sit tight and bargain until the end of politics, and that of the flagrant aggression.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Soviet message should be accompanied by Arab action

President Brezhnev's message to U.S. President Reagan warning him about the repercussions of landing U.S. forces in Lebanon is the first strong political pressure exercised by the Soviet Union on the United States since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Although nobody can predict its results, this warning means that direct U.S. involvement in Lebanon will drive the Soviet Union to become active. This means that the region is slowly becoming a spot of international conflict due to the United States' collaboration with Israel to control the region.

The Soviet stand is against the Israeli-U.S. aggression. This appreciated stand is the result of the heroic struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which made Israel face the longest war since its inception. The Palestinian struggle has also had its results inside Israel and

must be patched up

The Lebanese situation should not preoccupy the Arabs to the extent of forgetting to think of the future and the results and developments it might create in Lebanon and in the Arab region. These results and developments will undoubtedly have direct influence on the Arab situation after the end of the Lebanese crisis.

What happened in Lebanon has been the result of the differences which stamped Arab interrelations, and the disputes which undermined Arab solidarity and destroyed collective Arab action and coordination. Depending on its strength and military superiority, Israel will not be satisfied with "neutralising" Lebanon. It will continue its aggression on our people in the occupied territories and will not hesitate to attack Arab states one after another relying on U.S. support and the absence of the Arab strength capable of deterring its aggression. Before attacking Leba-

non, Israel also threatened Jordan and Syria, bragging that its long arm can reach any Arab country.

These facts which emerged as a result of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon should drive the Arabs to embark on prompt action in order to deter the enemy because Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its attempt to exterminate the Palestinian resistance is just the beginning of a long series of Israeli attacks to bury the Palestinian issue and to force the Arab countries to kneel to its might. Arab leaders must put an end to their differences and division.

The Jordanian leadership has exerted continuous efforts to bring the Arabs together and to build a strong and united Arab stand capable of confronting the dangers threatening them. Despite all difficulties, Jordan will continue its efforts to establish Arab solidarity.

Friends offer North Yemen a leg-up

Mary Frings, recently in Sanaa, reviews the surprisingly healthy prospects of a country with 85 per cent illiteracy, a history of political bloodshed and a seven per cent real growth target.

The Yemen Arab Republic, or North Yemen, gave a public demonstration earlier this year of the international balancing act by which it strives to preserve its independence and drag itself into the 20th century, while exploiting its strategic situation to extract aid from every possible source.

At the new Sheraton Hotel on the outskirts of Sanaa, representatives of 34 countries and more than 50 Arab regional and international organisations met to review the republic's second five-year plan.

This was drawn up by the government of what must be one of the most turbulent and picturesque of the world's 30 least developed nations with an annual per capita income provisionally estimated at \$460. Investment of about \$6.5 billion, including \$3 billion in foreign aid, is projected by 1986.

In financing the first five-year plan more than half the outside help came from the Arab World, led by Saudi Arabia. The World Bank and United Nations agencies made a substantial financial and technical contribution. Under various bilateral agreements the Soviet Union and the Japanese are building cement plants, the Swiss are charting maps and the British are providing veterinary services. The Dutch, the West Germans and Chinese are among those promoting agriculture and rural schemes.

In military terms, however, the balance is weighted in favour of the Communist bloc, with at least 500 Soviet tanks and 50 aircraft, against 50 U.S. tanks and 16 F-5 fighters paid for by Saudi Arabia. The British contribution is limited to training the small coast-guard defence force. The Soviets, on the other hand, are thought to have 500 to 600 military advisers in North Yemen, and to be training 1,500 members of the armed forces and 1,000 civilians on scholarships.

Discussions at the conference were devoted to socio-economic issues and the solution to a \$600 million balance of payments deficit. Potential investors must, however, have given more than a passing thought to political stability, and the fact that the government's writ extends only patchily beyond the main towns, the roads between them and the coastal plains.

North Yemen suffered eight years of civil war in the aftermath of the 1962 revolution which freed it from the medieval rule of the imams. Since then, two presidents have been assassinated and, in 1979, hostilities broke out with the left-wing National Democratic Front (NDF), backed by irregular forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDYR) from the South.

Iraq, Syria and Jordan were able to press the PDYR to agree to a ceasefire, and the two sides met in Kuwait for a renewal of the integration talks initiated seven years earlier.

From its own resources, consisting mainly of customs revenues and the remittances of an estimated 1.2 million Yemenis working abroad, North Yemen can provide only about \$3 billion of the required \$6.5 billion invest-

ment. For the remainder, the Central Planning Organisation is relying on foreign loans at the rate of \$600 million a year and about \$325 million over the whole five-year period in foreign private investment.

Mr. Abdul Latif Al Hamed, the Kuwaiti finance minister, was one of several speakers who questioned the wisdom of such heavy dependence on foreign financing. He also stressed the need to make careful feasibility studies before embarking on projects, and to build up the administrative structure to implement them efficiently. In this respect, North Yemen started from scratch a matter of 10 to 12 years ago, unlike its neighbour to the South, which inherited an administration from the British.

North Yemeni officials spoke in April of an understanding having been reached on the creation of an Islamic state with an economy based on free enterprise, which would represent a somewhat improbable change of heart on the part of the Aden regime. But as President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen exchanged views in Taiz with President Ali Nasser Mohammed, his PDYR counterpart, the conflict with the NDF flared on May 5.

The government's problems are not restricted to the NDF. The fiercely independent tribesmen, particularly the former royalists in the north with whom Saudi Arabia maintains a policy of friendship, are a law unto themselves. They are well armed, even boasting artillery, some armour and some French anti-aircraft missiles. Almost anything can be bought at a mod-

erate price.

There is also some evidence of official Saudi resistances to an

resources and an annual population growth of 3.4 per cent are formidable. Statistics on the resident population vary from 7 million to 8.5 million, and more than 85 per cent are illiterate.

There are 35,000 village settlements of five houses or more, many of them perched on mountain escarpments two days' march from the nearest vehicle track.

In a country covering 195,000 square km, there is one km of surfaced road for each 95 sq km.

Women frequently spend half a day fetching one bucket of water although incongruously, a diesel generator may be used to power a television set.

the most promising — have yet to be fully valued, and the development of import substitution manufacturing industries has been slowed by the lack of skilled manpower and basic infrastructure. Tourism, which could earn valuable foreign exchange, is at yet in its infancy, although scenic and cultural attractions are there in abundance.

Progress gradually but

Nevertheless, considerable economic headway has been made. A growth rate of close on 6 per cent is now mean achievement and many long-term projects have

been initiated, the benefits of which will be felt only gradually. Progress in basic infrastructure, education and health are not adequately reflected in a country's balance sheet. In the health sector alone, the ratio of people to hospital and health centre beds had improved from 1:2.107 to 1:1.725 and that of doctors to people from 1:17,709 to 1:8,640.

To their credit, the North Yemenis have built no white elephant projects, and their drive to involve the whole population in the development process through self-help cooperatives could well serve as a model for the rest of the Arab World. No one at the Sanaa conference could fail to be impressed by their energy and pragmatism.

Excessive attention and acreage is devoted to the cultivation of *qat*, a mildly narcotic leaf which yields attractive returns to landowners. Production of cotton fell 63 per cent between 1976 and 1981, despite incentives to growers, and coffee output rose only 5.9 per cent.

Better

results

were obtained

with

potatoes

and

other

vegetables,

fruits

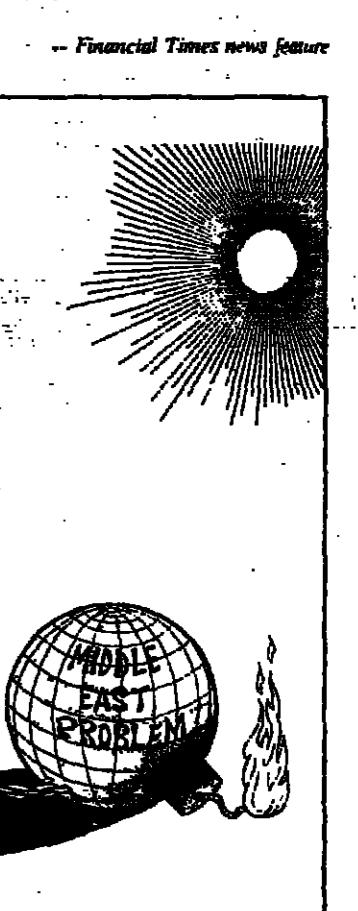
and

tobacco,

although lack of financial support and administrative inefficiency meant only 35 per cent of the agriculture projects detailed in the first development plan were ever implemented.

Mineral resources — of which

copper, iron ore, lead and zinc are



Will the political and economic constraints bring about the union of the two Yemens?

ern weapons "suq" (market) at Dhal.

Mr. Ali Bahr, the minister responsible for oil and mineral resources, says this trade has been controlled in cooperation with the Saudis and 60 to 70 per cent now comes in through regular channels.

North Yemen has to import all its energy requirements in the form of refined oil products, costing about \$350 million a year.

Oil exploration stepped up

Exploration is being stepped up as part of the second development plan. Geosource of Britain is carrying out surveys in the Wadi Jawf, which drains eastwards from the central mountain range. Hunt Oil Corporation of the U.S. has a production-sharing agreement for any oil found in commercial quantities.

In the West, the World Bank will provide for new exploration both onshore and offshore and concessions relinquished by Shell will be redivided and offered to other oil companies. Agip's strike off the Aden coast is regarded as an encouraging sign.

The second development plan aims at an overall real growth rate of 7 per cent a year, compared with the 5.9 per cent average achieved during the currency of the first plan.

From its own resources, consisting mainly of customs revenues and the remittances of an estimated 1.2 million Yemenis working abroad, North Yemen can provide only about \$3 billion of the required \$6.5 billion invest-

ment in numbers of workers. Other factors are thought to be the introduction in October 1979 of conscription for the 18 to 35 age-group and the rapidly increasing tendency of returning workers to convert cash into consumer goods before crossing the frontier.

Constraints to development

The constraints to development in a country with few natural

Oil exploration stepped up

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FOR THE TRAVELLER

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ARRIVALS

19:15 Cairo (EA)
19:25 Aswan (RU)
19:30 Beirut (LU)

20:15 Baghdad (RU)

20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RU)

02:15 Cairo (EA)

02:30 Jeddah (RU)

02:45 Dhahran (RU)

03:00 Bahrain (RU)

03:15 Doha, Bahrain (RU)

03:30 Riyadh (SV)

03:45 Cairo (EA)

03:55 Aswan (RU)

04:00 Beirut (LU)

04:15 Tripoli (RU)

04:30 Bagdad (RU)

04:45 Cairo (EA)

04:55 Jeddah (RU)

05:00 Dhahran (RU)

05:15 Bahrain (RU)

05:30 Doha (RU)

05:45 Tripoli (RU)

05:55 Beirut (LU)

06:00 Aswan (RU)

06:15 Doha (RU)

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09:00 Beirut (LU)

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By Hazel Duffy

New types of buses could mitigate transport chaos

A growing list of cities—and Singapore is the latest of them—have turned to tackle their transport problems by building expensive underground systems.

But Daimler-Benz, the West German bus and truck manufacturer, believes that many cities could solve their problems more economically by making more imaginative and sophisticated use of buses.

The firm says that underground and rapid transport systems are expensive and disruptive to build, and require a high level of subsidy since they are in operation.

The Daimler-Benz solution has,

been registered under the name of O-Bahn. It is based on the flexible adaptation of the basic bus for use in many different ways—underground, on raised sections, on guided-tracks, as a high-capacity multiple unit vehicle, and even as a completely automated driverless system. O-Bahn buses can be run at speeds up to 100kph.

Daimler-Benz started work on the O-Bahn about 15 years ago. It has done most of the development work using its own resources at an estimated cost of DM 25-30 million (\$10.5-12.6 million), but has

also received a Federal government grant for development of the guided track system.

The company is also working with AEG-Telefunken on the development of electric drive equipment, with SEL (part of IIT) on computer systems of control, and with Ed Zublin on the construction of tracks.

The best view of the system's flexibility is to be seen at the company's test facilities at Rastatt, close to Baden-Baden in southwest Germany.

But the first application of the

O-Bahn is a 1.3 km track-way in Essen, completed in September 1980 on an old tramway track; the vehicle fleet consisting of 21 articulated buses and three regular service buses which operate on a mechanically controlled guidance system.

The next stage at Essen, on which work has started, will provide 2.5 kilometres of dual operation trackway early in 1983, and the third stage will be a mixed bus-streetcar operation in a 2.3-kilometre long tunnel.

The Essen experiment is being

followed up in Regensburg, where a 1,600-metre long tunnel under the old city is planned; but more important, in prestige terms, is the decision by Adelaide in Australia to opt for the O-Bahn to link the north-eastern suburbs with the city centre.

Adelaide chose the O-Bahn as against a light rail system primarily on grounds of cost; although more expensive than a conventional bus system, Daimler-Benz says the O-Bahn was preferable on a number of considerations such as a maximum

safety at speeds of 100 km per hour, low noise emission, comfort, etc.

The manufacturers claim that the biggest plus point of the O-Bahn is the opportunity it offers of starting with a limited system which can be extended to a much more sophisticated system at a later date.

Guided tracks, which make more efficient use of the amount of road space in busy city centres, are laid only where they are needed. Where the volume of traffic lessens and the road space

increases, the bus can revert to being a conventional bus.

The most exciting prospect held out by the O-Bahn is the development of the operational control system to fully automatic operation. This is already being done at the test centre. The vehicles are controlled and monitored by a control centre for speed and safe distance between vehicles.

Communication between the control centre and the vehicles is by means of a line wire, which will determine the position of the vehicle accurate to 25m. Fine pos-

itioning is achieved by counting the wheel revolutions.

A computer system in the vehicle compares the nominal and actual speeds, transmitting signals to the brake system and the engine.

The Adelaide achievement, however, could prove to be the turning point for an enterprising system which promises greater comfort to the long suffering bus passenger as well as being less onerous on the city's coffers than the prestige new underground project.

— Financial Times news feature.

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SPORTS

Jan Raas wins 6th stage, Anderson retains Tour de France lead

LILLE, France (R) — Jan Raas of the Netherlands won the sixth stage of the Tour de France cycle race by ten seconds Thursday after beating off several challenges near the finish.

But the top overall placings were unchanged, with Australia's Phil Anderson retaining the leader's yellow jersey.

Sean Kelly of Ireland lies 28 seconds behind him after sprinting away from the pack for eighth place, while French star Bernard Hinault stays third in spite of two punctures.

The notorious cobbled roads in this part of France and are known by cyclists as "the hell of the north".

Raas won in five hours 55 minutes 42 seconds, averaging a remarkable 39.3 kph over a difficult 235km circuit, about 15 km longer than planned because of roadworks.

Jos Jacobs of Belgium was second and Pierre le Bigaut of France third.

Friday is a rest day in the Tour de France cycle race. Saturday's seventh stage takes the riders on a 234.5-km haul from Cancale in the north-western region of Brittany to Concarneau.

Germans praise team's comeback

BONN (R) — West Germans, their fingernails bitten to the quick during Thursday night's cliffhanging World Cup semifinal against France, celebrated their national soccer team's astonishing comeback late into the night.

West Germany, soccer's greatest escape artists, came back from 3-1 down in extra time in Seville to level 3-3 after 120 minutes. They eventually won a dramatic penalty shootout 5-4.

"Penalty drama, 8-7 yeahhhh, we're in the final" was the triumphant headline in the mass circulation Bild Zeitung Friday.

The sports news agency SID called the match "the thriller of Seville" and sighed: "Sometimes in life, weeks, months or even years rush by, then a few seconds seem like an eternity."

"It was unbearable, I couldn't watch the penalty shootout. I just closed my eyes," one Bonn office worker said.

"I still have butterflies in my stomach this morning," said another.

When centre forward Horst Hrubesch drove home the winning penalty, rejoicing erupted in the West German capital. Whoops of glee could be heard everywhere, fireworks lit the night sky and champagne corks popped.

But there were also fulsome compliments for the gallant French side.

"They were superb. If I weren't German, I would have to say they deserved to win," a petrol pump attendant said.

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FIFA chief defends World Cup organisers

MADRID (R) — Joao Havelange, President of the International Football Federation (FIFA), defended the 1982 World Cup organisers Friday against charges of commercially exploiting the 24-nation tournament.

"This commercialisation cannot be avoided if we are to survive," he told the 126-nation FIFA Congress which re-elected him for a third four-year term.

West German Football Association President Guenther Schneider said the FIFA should not be dependent on sponsors agencies or television authorities which eventually would want to dictate how the cup finals should be staged.

Havelange replied that FIFA had to find the funds to organise the World Cup. "Without the commercial side sports will not

exist," he added.

Algerian Football Federation President Benali Sekkal complained that his team was eliminated from the finals "not on the pitch but through non-sporting means."

Algeria felt that passive play between West Germany and Austria on June 25 enabled the two sides to qualify for the second round at the expense of the Algerians.

Havelange said FIFA would take action to prevent a repetition of this type of play but indirectly aided Algeria.

"Brazil looked like a great team but when they were eliminated they left for home without any objections," he said.

He called a demand from the Asian Football Confederation for more Asian teams in the World

Cup finals.

"The World Cup is a professional tournament and the football in your area is amateur," he said. "If we take away some of the big Latin American and European teams from the competition it will have no financial attraction."

International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch called for continued co-operation between FIFA and the IOC.

He said this unity proved very important at the 1980 Moscow Olympics which were boycotted by many Western countries because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Samaranch said the IOC would take steps at the next U.N. General Assembly to protect the Olympics from political interference.

With France leading the penalties' contest 3-2, Didier Six stepped up to take the next kick unaware that Mueller, his Stuttgart teammate, had fed German goalkeeper Toni Schumacher with vital information.

"He'll shoot to the right," Mueller told Schumacher. The French forward obliged, Schumacher saved and a dis-

appointment.

The International Football Federation's decision to appoint Coelho for the West Germany-Italy match means that for the first time a non-European will take charge of the final.

Coelho, a successful businessman, who had officiated in fewer than 20 international games before the final, has a reputation for flamboyancy, in keeping with Brazil.

Antonio Garrido of Portugal will referee the third-place match in Alicante between France and Poland Saturday with Mexican Mario Rubio and Belaid Lacarme of Algeria running the line.

Alicante, Spain (R) — France, within a single kick of the World Cup final before losing to West Germany on penalties Thursday night, could have difficulty finding enthusiasm for the third place match against Poland here Saturday.

The play-off between the losing semi-finalists generally has an air of both anti-climax, after the make-or-break semi-final, and

West Germany, Italy

lay plans for cup final

traught Six said: "I lost all for France."

Schumacher has offered to foot the bill for having it capped.

It was to France's credit that they refrained from any bitter reaction after the match. They might have dwelt on the Schumacher collision or the fact that the German keeper appeared to make an illegal early move to stop Bossis's kick.

Instead French manager Michel Hidalgo, as sad faced as ever, commented: "To talk of disappointment is to use a word too weak to describe how we feel."

It was a pity that the penalty

contest overshadowed the thrilling, high-quality football that preceded it. For two hours the

match raged, the score standing at 1-1 after normal time and 3-3 after extra time.

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, West Germany's injured captain, said it

had been his decision to come on

in extra time. It was perhaps the most timely arrival in World Cup history with Rummenigge inspiring the Germans' revival from 3-1

down.

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ties' contest 3-2, Didier Six stepped up to take the next kick unaware that Mueller, his Stuttgart teammate, had fed German goalkeeper Toni Schumacher with vital information.

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mid banking difficulties

Federal Reserve may be easing monetary policy

JORDAN (R) — The dollar fell on foreign exchange markets in reaction to signs from New York that the U.S. central bank may be easing its monetary policy.

Though European markets are uncertain about U.S. policy, they are awaiting new American supply figures, which suggest that the way may be opening wider interest rates pulled it down from highs posted earlier in the week.

Recent efforts by the New York Federal Reserve Bank to supply more to the U.S. banking system suggest an easing in the Fed's stay policy is under way, according to some New York sources, although others say it is premature to draw conclusions.

Since late last week the New York Fed has consistently supplied reserves to the system on a weekly basis, but Thursday it

added permanent reserves to the system. As a result of the Fed's efforts, short-term interest rates in New York have fallen slightly, and dollars deposited in Europe also were down a little Friday.

The dollar eased to 2.4865 in London from 2.5165 Thursday and 2.4990 in New York. It was also down to 6.91 French francs from a record 6.995 in London.

Although overnight rumours of an imminent reduction in the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate from the present 12 per cent appeared to have faded, dealers said currency operators were reducing their dollar positions ahead of the weekend.

However, many foreign exchange traders said they were uncertain whether the Federal Reserve was adopting an easier monetary stance or merely inter-

vening in New York markets as a reassurance after the failure of an Oklahoma bank last weekend.

Chase Manhattan

Losses from the Penn Square Bank's bad loans to domestic oil producers have reached big money-centre banks, such as Chase Manhattan and Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust, which bought some of Penn Square's loans.

In New York Thursday, Irving Trust economist William Melton said the Fed's injecting reserves to the system last week and Thursday was out of character with its recent behaviour and therefore particularly significant.

Chase Manhattan economist Philip Braverman said that in addition to the problems in American financial markets, the Fed must also be aware of prob-

lems in financial markets in Canada and abroad. These concerns, coupled with the continued weakness in the U.S. economy, would argue for an easing in monetary policy, he said.

Penn Square

NEW YORK — The collapse of the Oklahoma bank last weekend has sent shock waves through several other U.S. banks and may not be the end of the industry's difficulties if the present recession persists, banking analysts say.

Federal regulators on Monday declared the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City insolvent because of heavy loan losses.

Penn Square was an aggressive lender to oil and gas producers in the southwest and its collapse has left major banks across the nation unsure about the fate of \$2 billion in energy-related loans which it

sold to them.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a government agency which insures depositors' balances up to \$100,000 against loss due to bank failure, has established a special bank to facilitate the refunding of deposits.

The sudden failure of Penn Square has highlighted the strains on the banking industry and some of its customers during the present business slowdown and period of high interest rates.

Analysts predict that the banking industry's losses from bad loans will worsen until Washington's economic recovery plan takes hold.

"The peak in loan losses for U.S. banks is not quite over," said Mr. Joseph Steer of Argus Research Corporation. He told Reuters that banks could experience further loan difficulties.

"I don't expect loan losses to

peak until early next year," he said.

Continental Illinois

Continental Illinois Corporation, whose Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust in Chicago bought about \$1 billion in Penn Square loans, said it expects to report a loss for the second quarter to cover losses from these loans.

Some analysts said Continental's special loss provision was likely to exceed \$100 million.

On the New York stock exchange, Continental Illinois' share price has fallen more than \$3 this week to just over \$19.

Among the banks that face special loan-loss charges against earnings are Chase Manhattan in New York, Seafirst's Seattle First National, Northern Trust in Chicago and Michigan National.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Avoid a dispute over past conditions with close ties and you can grasp the chance for a new beginning. You can easily get the backing you need to become more successful.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ideal day to make plans that can bring greater abundance in the future. Show others that you're a logical person.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use a new system now that can improve the quality of your work. Be alert to new interests that could prove profitable.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A new activity could be just the tonic you need now to gain greater happiness. Show loved one that you are truly devoted.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A day to entertain new acquaintances and make a fine impression on them. Show that you have poise.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Avoid controversial subjects when dealing with others today. Take no chances with your fine reputation. Be careful of finances.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study new ways to add to your income and decide what is best for you. Sidestep one who spends money foolishly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Steer clear of those you've had altercations with in the past and avoid trouble. A good time to engage in favorite hobby.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't waste energy over something which you cannot change. A new philosophy of life can be most rewarding now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make it your business to meet new and interesting persons today, but maintain loyalty to long-time friends.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Obey every rule and regulation that applies to you and thereby escape possible trouble with the law. Be happy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you take a new view of an old problem, you find that this can prove most advantageous. Be more objective in your thinking.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use good judgment for solving a dispute and forget those hunches which are erroneous now. Be wary of strangers.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be more concerned with the past than the present, so teach to hold on to which is good of the past and adopt that which is good of the present. Don't neglect the right kind of spiritual training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

NDP faces crisis

NEVA (R) — The head of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which co-ordinates Third World projects, said today it faced a crisis as member states cut back their contributions.

Mr. Bradford Morris told the economic and social council—the "management board"—at its summer session that contributions for the five-year programme starting this year were 38 per cent below target.

The UNDP's function had been eroded by the growth of a host of trust funds set up in the past decade and many governments were failing to cut down on technical co-operation projects in favour of capital investment programmes, he said.

For developing countries, this meant virtually no new help from UNDP and cutbacks on existing projects. This was a "critical crossroads" for UN development efforts, Mr. Morris said. He urged contributor nations to turn from unilateral development aid in favour of a concerted world programme.

Malpractices hinder Malaysian exports

ALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia's export drive in the lucrative Middle East market is being undermined by complaints of malpractices against Malaysian traders involving millions of dollars, a government newsletter said.

The government was investigating 30 complaints of alleged fraud, rigging and short-changing, according to the ministry of trade and industry's latest Trade Digest.

Trade malpractices would unify the government's efforts to promote exports to West Asia, the newsletter said.

Once the integrity of Malaysian exporters is doubted, Malaysia loses this lucrative but highly competitive market," it added.

The resource-rich country has recently sent trade missions to a number of Middle Eastern countries including the Gulf states.

Legislations against local companies included the use of false documents to negotiate letters of credit, the Trade Digest said.

Rabbin importers had also protested against the low quality of food exports from Malaysia, it added.

The ministry urged exporters to adopt clean and trustworthy business ethics to safeguard and country's image and help increase Middle East trade.

The government would crack down on those guilty of trade malpractices, according to the newsletter.

Arab states to set up oil shipping co.

RIYADH (OPECNA) — A number of Arab countries will set up a joint oil shipping company with an estimated freight capacity of 2.5 million tons.

Mr. Hussein Ibrahim Al Mansuri, Saudi minister of communications, said his country had decided to participate in the \$500 million Jeddah-based venture.

The establishment of the company was endorsed at the third Islamic summit in Taif last year.

Meanwhile the UAE National Marine Service Company will purchase three supply ships shortly to service the national offshore petroleum industry.

De Beers reports slight rise in sales of rough diamonds

LONDON (R) — De Beers Thursday reported a slight rise in sales of rough diamonds during the first half of this year but said it was too early to say whether the market was about to emerge from its recently depressed state.

Under the impact of world recession and high interest rates demand for diamonds has fallen sharply since the boom years of 1978-80, when gems were much sought after as a hedge against inflation.

De Beers, which dominates the diamond industry, said sales of rough gems and industrial diamonds by its Central Selling Organisation (CSO) rose to 636 million rand (\$624 million) in the first half of this year from 501.9 million rand (then \$531.2 million) in the last six months of 1981.

But business remained below the 747.5 million rand (then \$941 million) reported in the first six months of 1981 and it was too early to predict any longer-term recovery in the diamond market, the company said.

Industry sources said the diamond industry remained in the grip of its deepest slump since the 1930s.

The South African mining company accounts for 50 per cent of world gem sales but its policy of buying up virtually all the world's diamond production through the CSO gives it control over some 80 per cent of world sales.

Annual CSO sales during the boom years were more than two billion rand (then \$2.5 billion).

But in 1981 as demand fell unsold stocks of rough stones exceeded the CSO's annual turnover for the first time.

The company said that despite production cuts and reasonably good retail demand stocks would continue to rise from last year's record 1.4 billion rand (then \$1.5 billion) but at a slower rate.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Government bonds were firm on hopes of lower U.K. interest rates but equities were mixed in lacklustre conditions, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Friday rose one point to 552.4.

Signs of an apparent easing in U.S. Federal Reserve monetary policy reinforced the belief that U.K. rates will fall soon and long-dated government bonds added around 3/4 point. Shorts were up 1/4 point and the government broker sold more treasury 12 1/4 per cent 1986 tap stock at £30 1/4.

South African gold shares advanced with the bullion price while U.S. and Canadian shares were mixed.

Leading equities mostly traded a penny or two either side of Thursday's close. But Plessey was strong, rising 5p to 493 after 496 and Glaxo rose 4p to 741. ICI was down 4p at 298 and Thorn, still depressed by rights issue rumours, fell another 12p to 381.

British Sugar was marked down 10p to 460 on Berisford's offer and share purchase from Rank Hovis. Berisford added 10p to 139 in relatively active trading. Eagle Star was up 2p ahead of any EEC ruling on Allianz Versicherung's stake.

Imperial Group lost 2p to 98 1/2 on comment on Thursday's half-year results.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7205/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2839/44	Canadian dollars
	2.4935/45	West German marks
	2.7500/20	Dutch guilders
	2.1250/65	Swiss francs
	47.54/57	Belgian francs
	6.9280/9330	French francs
	139.75/1396.25	Italian lire
	255.80/256.00	Japanese yen
	6.1600/20	Swedish crowns
	6.3765/85	Norwegian crowns
	8.6290/6315	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	322.90/323.40	U.S. dollars

ACROSS	27	Inner comb. form	48	Himalayan beasts	51	Defeats the ego of Hebrew month
	28	Unprocessed	52	Almond paste	52	Tonic ingredient
5	29	So-so grade	53	Torrent	53	Portion
Certain	30		54	Banal	54	Chair designer
man	31		55	Knack for (ostentatious)	55	Selected plant
Cassels'	32		56	Drastic	56	Antic
Instrument	33		57	Fall foot	57	Oleoresin
14 Attican township	34		58	Rowan or Rather	58	Verdugo of film
15 Begnold	35		59	Conical abode	59	Colonizer
16 Coalition	36		60	Renovated	60	Bounder
17 After-dinner coffee	37		61	Grave curve	61	Cant
18 Commerce	38		62	Highway	62	Impugn
20 Irregular	39		63	Prevailed	63	Scaplers
21 Idiotizes	40		64	Villains' cries	64	Self-sacrifice
22 Schusses	41		65	Inlet	65	Colony
23 Niche occupant	42		66	Showboat skipper	66	Bound
24 Part of a min.	43		67	Secular	67	Antic
	44		68	Served a winner	68	

WORLD

Schmidt backs European plan to buy Siberian gas

THE HAGUE (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Friday that Western Europe would go ahead with plans to build a controversial gas pipeline from the Soviet Union despite possible damage to relations with the United States.

"We will stick to the agreements our firms made with the Soviet Union and so will France and Britain," Mr. Schmidt told a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to the Netherlands.

"This will create some irritation in our relations with the U.S. but that will have to be overcome," he added.

President Reagan, citing continued martial law in Poland, last month extended a ban on U.S.-made supplies for the pipeline to cover goods from American subsidiaries in Europe and equipment made under U.S. licence.

Mr. Schmidt, making the first official visit by a West German chancellor to the Netherlands for 18 years, said he had agreed with Dutch Prime Minister Dries van Agt that all means should be used to end current friction between Western Europe and the U.S.

"There is no reason for Europe to minimise its own interests but a world power like the U.S. has of

necessity wider-ranging interests than Bonn or The Hague," the chancellor said.

The two leaders said their talks covered a wide range of NATO alliance issues but were not limited to the question of siting new Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe.

Mr. van Agt, whose minority centrist coalition faces a general election on Sept. 8, said Friday the Netherlands could not keep postponing a decision on the issue.

The missiles ought to be a major factor in negotiations on forming a new Dutch cabinet after the elections, he added.

2 U.S. senators speak of Begin's assurances

JERUSALEM (R) — Two U.S. senators said Thursday they had received assurances from Prime Minister Menachem Begin that Israel would allow more time for negotiations on a Palestinian commander withdrawal from Beirut.

Their statement contradicted reports in several Israeli newspapers which said the government had set Sunday as the deadline for the negotiations.

Senators Christopher Dodd and Carl Levin told reporters that Mr. Begin had appeared very optimistic that U.S.-led efforts to arrange a peaceful commando evacuation would succeed.

They said Mr. Begin was adamant that Israel, whose army has

surrounded some 6,000 commandos in Beirut, would not allow the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to maintain any political or military presence in the Lebanese capital.

Israeli newspaper dispatches from Washington quoted Mr. Weinberger as saying that the Israeli cabinet last Sunday decided on a one-week deadline. The time factor was now critical, Mr. Weinberger was reported to have said.

David Kimche, director-general of Israel's foreign ministry, was in Beirut to keep in touch with the American team who have been at the centre of the complex web of talks.

NATO troop-cut formula, flawed, Warsaw Pact negotiators say

VIENNA (R) — Western nations Thursday proposed a new formula for substantial cuts in military manpower in Central Europe, but Communist negotiators said it turned the clock back on a major issue and was marred by substantial shortcomings.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) plan envisages reducing NATO and Warsaw Pact land and air forces in Central Europe, including the two German states, to 900,000 men each.

The reductions would be in four stages spread over seven years. The West had previously proposed reductions in two phases, with a separate agreement for each.

West German Ambassador Walter Boss presented the revised proposals in the form of a draft treaty at the 312th plenary session of a 19-nation conference here on

East-West troop cuts which has been deadlocked for nearly nine years.

A NATO spokesman later described the document as a major, comprehensive, compromise proposal.

But Soviet delegation leader Valerian Mikhailov said it moved the negotiations backwards because it did not tackle the issue of armament reductions.

There was also no indication of any Western move forward to resolve a dispute over present troop strengths in the area that was blocking progress in the negotiations, Mr. Mikhailov said.

He said the draft suffered from other "extremely substantive shortcomings", but Warsaw Pact states would study it carefully and objectively to see if it could help narrow differences and achieve real progress.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

— The Company Syndicate, Inc.

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH

♦ K 86

♦ K 8

♦ Q 109865

♦ A Q

WEST

♦ A Q 7

♦ J 10742

♦ Q 93

♦ A K

♦ 763

♦ 109842

SOUTH

♦ 1094

♦ A Q 65

♦ J 42

♦ K 5

The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♦ 2 ♠ Pass 2 NT

Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

Pass Opening lead: Four of ♠.

The battle between an astute defender and a fine declarer is one of the most exhilarating sights at a bridge table. West's defense was a brilliant effort, but declarer was equal to the task.

Despite West's opening bid, North-South had little problem in reaching three no trump. West made his normal lead of the fourth-best heart. Declarer took the king in dummy and East contributed the three to this trick. Declarer led a diamond to the jack and West's king. Since his partner had followed with the three of hearts to the first trick, declarer was virtually mark-

By Alain Cass

HO CHI MINH CITY — The wards of number two children's hospital in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) are full of children on the edge of starvation.

Half of them belong to Vietnamese government officials.

A few children have

themselves, most sleep two or three to a bed. They are the lucky ones. Others lie in the corridors, curled up on the tiled floors, sometimes tended by their parents, alone if they are orphans.

The doctors who care for them

with such devotion are able to save 90 per cent, a remarkable feat given the lack of drugs, proper equipment and food.

In the hospital's research unit

the success rate is even higher.

There Dr. Hao, a nutritionist,

leans down and picks up a child

disfigured by hunger, gently, as if

to produce enough tricks quickly was spades. And

East had to hold the jack of

spades if that was to be

accomplished.

A spade shift in itself was

not enough. Suppose that

West led the ace and queen

of spades. Declarer would

simply hold up the king one

round, and the defenders

would get only two spades

and two diamonds. In an ef-

fort to force declarer to play

the king of spades, West

made the devilish shift to the

queen!

Note that if declarer

covers with the king of

spades, the defenders will

collect three spade tricks

when West wins his second

diamond trick. But declarer

was aware of what was hap-

pening and he foiled that plan

by playing a low spade from

dummy!

West had yet another sur-

prise up his sleeve for

declarer. He continued with a

low spade! Had declarer

ducked a second time, the

contract would have been

defeated. But West was

marked with the ace of

spades for his opening bid, so

declarer put up dummy's

king. Another diamond forced

out the ace, and the best

that West could do was to

cash the ace of spades to hold

declarer to his contract.

Added to this are the battle

against poverty, corruption and

maladministration. This is espe-

cially true in the South, where

Hanoi's attempts to impose

Socialism have failed utterly.

The outcome of these many

and overlapping battles obviously

matters to Vietnam. But it is also

important for South East Asia.

The long-term stability of the

region cannot be taken for granted

while Vietnam remains at odds

with itself and its neighbours,

increasingly dependent on the

Soviet Union and at loggerheads

with China and the U.S.

The border conflict with China

could erupt into full-scale war, as

it did in 1979, carrying with it the

risks of a wider clash with the

Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the war of attrition

in Kampuchea casts a lengthening

shadow over the more prosperous

non-Communist states of South

East Asia such as Thailand,

Malaysia and Singapore.

Dr. Hoa was minister of health

in South Vietnam's provisional

revolutionary government during

the long years of war which ended

in defeat for the U.S. in 1975. She

later resigned, the only minister to

do so, and left the Communist Party,

although she will not talk about this. All she says is: "This is

still the framework of loose co-

operations."

At the present rate it will take

Hanoi a generation — perhaps two

to integrate the South. The unpalatable truth is that the authorities are regarded as strangers in a country they shed blood to liberate." It is as one foreigner observed, a case of unrelenting love.

Hanoi's problems in the North

are different, but no less serious.

Three decades of war, the continuing military burden and economic embargoes by the U.S. and China have brought the economy virtually to its knees.

Per capita annual income for

the country as a whole, according to the IMF, has fallen from \$241 in 1976 to \$153 last year. Even

these figures appear high to most

young people cycling to and fro.

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